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Specifications for Magnetic Tapes Containing Monographic Catalog Records in the MARC II Format

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	TAPE FORMAT	PAGE 1
II.	CHARACTER SET	PAGE 5
III.	SUMMARY OF THE MARC II COMMUNICATIONS FORMAT STRUCTURE	PAGE 25
IV.	MARC II RECORD FORMAT FOR MONOGRAPHS	PAGE 26

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MAGNETIC TAPES CONTAINING MONOGRAPH CATALOG RECORDS IN THE MARC II FORMAT

This report describes in detail the magnetic tape format for monographic catalog records distributed as part of the Library of Congress MARC Distribution Service.

I. TAPE FORMAT

A. 9 channel tapes are written in odd parity at 800 bpi. Each logical file is terminated by a tape mark (13_{16}).

B. 7 channel tapes are written in odd parity at 556 bpi. Each logical file is terminated by a tape mark (17_{8}).

C. Physical records on the tape are less than or equal to a maximum of 2048 characters. Logical records are unblocked. Logical records longer than 2048 characters are handled as follows (see p. 25 on record structure).

1. There will be one leader per logical record (the record length field will be more than 2048).

2. There will be one record directory per logical record.

3. Each physical record will include data up to the 2048th character. The next physical record will be a continuation of that data field which happened to come at the 2048 break, i.e., a data field may be split between two physical records.

D. Volume and file organization is as follows:

Volume Header Label	File Header Label	T M	File of Records for Monographs	T M	End of File Label	T M	T M

TM = Tape Mark (see below)

All labels conform to the specifications recommended in the "Proposed USA Standard: Magnetic Tape Labels and File Structure for Information Interchange" (June 7, 1967). The structure and contents of each label used in the MARC Distribution Service follow.

Volume Header Label

Element Name	Length	Contents
Label Identifier	3	vol
Label Number	1	1
Volume Serial Number	6	ms | yy | nn
Accessibility	1	␣
Unused Characters	26	(blanks)
Owner Identification	14	librofcongress
Unused Characters	28	(blanks)
Label Standard Level	1	1

where: yy = year beginning with Ø1
nn = number within year beginning with Ø1

File Header Label

Element Name	Length	Contents
Label Identifier	3	hdr
Label Number	1	1
File Identifier	17	monographs␣␣␣␣␣␣␣
Set Identifier	6	marc␣2
File Section Number	4	ØØØ1
File Sequence Number	4	ØØØ1
Unused Characters	6	(blanks)
Creation Date	6	␣yyddd
Expiration Date	6	Not Used (blanks) To be determined by user
Accessibility	1	␣
Block Count	6	ØØØØØØ
System Code	13	ibm360/30␣dos
Unused Characters	7	(blanks)

where: ␣ = blank
yy = year (e.g. 68)
ddd = day (e.g. 275)

End of File Label

Element Name	Length	Contents
Label Identifier	3	eof
Label Number	1	1

The next 50 characters are the same as the corresponding characters in the file header label above.

Block Count	6	nnnnnn	where: nnnnnn = number of physical records in file

The remaining 20 characters are the same as the corresponding characters in the file header label above.

Tape Mark

The tape mark is a special block consisting of a gap of approximately 3.5 inches of tape followed by a single byte containing the character 13_{16} for 9-level tapes and 17_8 for 7-level tapes.

II. CHARACTER SET

MARC tapes will follow the standards set by the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI) for the interchange of information on magnetic tape. This standard is a 7-bit code. However, the MARC character set has been expanded to an 8-bit (9 channel tape) and a 6-bit (7 channel tape) code. The basic code set is 8-bit.

A. The 8-bit Code

Some of the standard USASCII characters such as braces or the backward slash are not part of this character set. However, no characters are substituted for these code positions. Other characters such as diacritical marks will be left in their standard (unused) positions and duplicated in another portion of the code set reserved for special characters and diacriticals.

B. The 6-bit Code

This code set is derived by removing the 6th and 8th bit from the 8-bit code set. The standard 6-bit set includes lower case alphas, numerals, and most punctuation marks and other special characters. Three characters in this standard set are designated as non-locking shift codes of which only two (73g and 75g) will be used in the immediate future. The presence of one of these codes indicates that the next character is in either one of two non-standard 6-bit code sets. Code 73g precedes characters in non-standard set I. Code 75g precedes characters in non-standard set II.

Diacritical marks, which are intended to go either over or under an alphabetic character, will precede the character to which they belong.

EXTENDED 8-BIT ASCII CHARACTER SET
FOR MARC II FORMAT

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
Ø	ØØ	0000 0000		Null
1	Ø1	0000 0001		Start of Heading
2	Ø2	0000 0010		Start of Text
3	Ø3	0000 0011		End of Text
4	Ø4	0000 0100		End of Transmission
5	Ø5	0000 0101		Enquiry
6	Ø6	0000 0110		Acknowledge
7	Ø7	0000 0111		Bell
8	Ø8	0000 1000		Backspace
9	Ø9	0000 1001		Horizontal Tabulation
1Ø	ØA	0000 1010		Line Feed
11	ØB	0000 1011		Vertical Tabulation
12	ØC	0000 1100		Form Feed
13	ØD	0000 1101		Carriage Return
14	ØE	0000 1110		Shift Out
15	ØF	0000 1111		Shift In
16	1Ø	0001 0000		Data Link Escape
17	11	0001 0001		Device Control 1
18	12	0001 0010		Device Control 2
19	13	0001 0011		Device Control 3
2Ø	14	0001 0100		Device Control 4
21	15	0001 0101		Negative Acknowledge
22	16	0001 0110		Synchronous Idle

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
23	17	0001 0111		End of Transmission Block
24	18	0001 1000		Cancel
25	19	0001 1001		End of Medium
26	1A	0001 1010		Substitute
27	1B	0001 1011		Escape
28	1C	0001 1100		End of File
29	1D	0001 1101		End of Record
3Ø	1E	0001 1110		Field Terminator
31	1F	0001 1111	ǂ	Double Dagger (delimiter)
32	2Ø	0010 0000		Space
33	21	0010 0001	!	Exclamation Point
34	22	0010 0010	"	Quotation Marks
35	23	0010 0011	#	Number Sign
36	24	0010 0100	$	Dollar Sign
37	25	0010 0101		
38	26	0010 0110	&	Ampersand
39	27	0010 0111	'	Apostrophe
4Ø	28	0010 1000	(	Opening Parenthesis
41	29	0010 1001	)	Closing Parenthesis
42	2A	0010 1010	*	Asterisk
43	2B	0010 1011	+	Plus
44	2C	0010 1100	,	Comma
45	2D	0010 1101	-	Hyphen (Minus)
46	2E	0010 1110	.	Period (Decimal Point)
47	2F	0010 1111	/	Slash

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
48	3Ø	0011 0000	Ø	
49	31	0011 0001	1	
5Ø	32	0011 0010	2	
51	33	0011 0011	3	
52	34	0011 0100	4	
53	35	0011 0101	5	
54	36	0011 0110	6	
55	37	0011 0111	7	
56	38	0011 1000	8	
57	39	0011 1001	9	
58	3A	0011 1010	:	Colon
59	3B	0011 1011	;	Semi-Colon
6Ø	3C	0011 1100	<	Less Than
61	3D	0011 1101	=	Equals
62	3E	0011 1110	>	Greater Than
63	3F	0011 1111	?	Question Mark
64	4Ø	0100 0000	@	Commercial At Sign
65	41	0100 0001	A	
66	42	0100 0010	B	
67	43	0100 0011	C	
68	44	0100 0100	D	
69	45	0100 0101	E	
7Ø	46	0100 0110	F	
71	47	0100 0111	G	
72	48	0100 1000	H	

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
73	49	0100 1001	I	
74	4A	0100 1010	J	
75	4B	0100 1011	K	
76	4C	0100 1100	L	
77	4D	0100 1101	M	
78	4E	0100 1110	N	
79	4F	0100 1111	O	
8Ø	5Ø	0101 0000	P	
81	51	0101 0001	Q	
82	52	0101 0010	R	
83	53	0101 0011	S	
84	54	0101 0100	T	
85	55	0101 0101	U	
86	56	0101 0110	V	
87	57	0101 0111	W	
88	58	0101 1000	X	
89	59	0101 1001	Y	
9Ø	5A	0101 1010	Z	
91	5B	0101 1011	[	Opening Bracket
92	5C	0101 1100		
93	5D	0101 1101	]	Closing Bracket
94	5E	0101 1110		
95	5F	0101 1111		
96	6Ø	0110 0000		
97	61	0110 0001	a	

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
98	62	0110 0010	b	
99	63	0110 0011	c	
1ØØ	64	0110 0100	d	
1Ø1	65	0110 0101	e	
1Ø2	66	0110 0110	f	
1Ø3	67	0110 0111	g	
1Ø4	68	0110 1000	h	
1Ø5	69	0110 1001	i	
1Ø6	6A	0110 1010	j	
1Ø7	6B	0110 1011	k	
1Ø8	6C	0110 1100	l	
1Ø9	6D	0110 1101	m	
11Ø	6E	0110 1110	n	
111	6F	0110 1111	o	
112	7Ø	0111 0000	p	
113	71	0111 0001	q	
114	72	0111 0010	r	
115	73	0111 0011	s	
116	74	0111 0100	t	
117	75	0111 0101	u	
118	76	0111 0110	v	
119	77	0111 0111	w	
12Ø	78	0111 1000	x	
121	79	0111 1001	y	
122	7A	0111 1010	z	

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
123	7B	0111 1011		
124	7C	0111 1100		
125	7D	0111 1101		
126	7E	0111 1110		
127	7F	0111 1111		Delete
128	8Ø	1000 0000		
129	81	1000 0001		
13Ø	82	1000 0010		
131	83	1000 0011		
132	84	1000 0100		
133	85	1000 0101		
134	86	1000 0110		
135	87	1000 0111		
136	88	1000 1000		
137	89	1000 1001		
138	8A	1000 1010		
139	8B	1000 1011		
14Ø	8C	1000 1100		
141	8D	1000 1101		
142	8E	1000 1110		
143	8F	1000 1111		
144	9Ø	1001 0000		
145	91	1001 0001		
146	92	1001 0010		

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
147	93	1001 0011		
148	94	1001 0100		
149	95	1001 0101		
150	96	1001 0110		
151	97	1001 0111		
152	98	1001 1000		
153	99	1001 1001		
154	9A	1001 1010		
155	9B	1001 1011		
156	9C	1001 1100		
157	9D	1001 1101		
158	9E	1001 1110		
159	9F	1001 1111		
160	A0	1010 0000	'	Alif
161	A1	1010 0001	Ł	Polish L - Upper Case
162	A2	1010 0010	Ø	Scandinavian O With A Slash
163	A3	1010 0011	Đ	D With Cross Bar - Upper Case
164	A4	1010 0100	Þ	Icelandic Thorn - Upper Case
165	A5	1010 0101	Æ	
166	A6	1010 0110	Œ	
167	A7	1010 0111	ʹ	Miagkiy Znak
168	A8	1010 1000	·	Dot in Middle of Line
169	A9	1010 1001	♭	Musical Flat
170	AA	1010 1010	R	Subscript Patent Mark
171	AB	1010 1011	±	Plus or Minus

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
172	AC	1010 1100	ơ	
173	AD	1010 1101	ư	
174	AE	1010 1110		
175	AF	1010 1111		
176	BØ	1011 0000	‘	‘Ayn
177	B1	1011 0001	ł	Polish l - Lower Case
178	B2	1011 0010	ø	Scandinavian o With Slash - Lower Case
179	B3	1011 0011	đ	D With Cross-Bar - Lower Case
18Ø	B4	1011 0100	þ	Icelandic Thorn - Lower Case
181	B5	1011 0101	æ	
182	B6	1011 0110	œ	
183	B7	1011 0111	//	Tvërdyĭ Znak
184	B8	1011 1000	ı	Turkish i - Lower Case
185	B9	1011 1001	£	British Pound
186	BA	1011 1010	ð	Eth
187	BB	1011 1011		
188	BC	1011 1100	ɑ	
189	BD	1011 1101	ɤ	
19Ø	BE	1011 1110		
191	BF	1011 1111		
192	CØ	1100 0000		
193	C1	1100 0001		
194	C2	1100 0010		
195	C3	1100 0011		
196	C4	1100 0100		

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
197	C5	1100 0101		
198	C6	1100 0110		
199	C7	1100 0111		
2ØØ	C8	1100 1000		
2Ø1	C9	1100 1001		
2Ø2	CA	1100 1010		
2Ø3	CB	1100 1011		
2Ø4	CC	1100 1100		
2Ø5	CD	1100 1101		
2Ø6	CE	1100 1110		
2Ø7	CF	1100 1111		
2Ø8	DØ	1101 0000		
2Ø9	D1	1101 0001		
21Ø	D2	1101 0010		
211	D3	1101 0011		
212	D4	1101 0100		
213	D5	1101 0101		
214	D6	1101 0110		
215	D7	1101 0111		
216	D8	1101 1000		
217	D9	1101 1001		
218	DA	1101 1010		
219	DB	1101 1011		
22Ø	DC	1101 1100		

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
221	DD	1101 1101		
222	DE	1101 1110		
223	DF	1101 1111		
224	EØ	1110 0000	?	Pseudo Question
225	E1	1110 0001	`	Grave
226	E2	1110 0010	´	Acute
227	E3	1110 0011	^	Circumflex
228	E4	1110 0100	~	Tilde
229	E5	1110 0101	¯	Macron
23Ø	E6	1110 0110	˘	Breve
231	E7	1110 0111	˙	Superior Dot
232	E8	1110 1000	¨	Umlaut
233	E9	1110 1001	ˇ	Haček
234	EA	1110 1010	°	Circle or Angstrom
235	EB	1110 1011	‿	Ligature
236	EC	1110 1100	‿	Ligature
237	ED	1110 1101	’	High Comma Diacritical
238	EE	1110 1110	″	Double Acute
239	EF	1110 1111	̐	Candrabindu
24Ø	FØ	1111 0000	¸	Cedilla
241	F1	1111 0001	˪	Right Hook
242	F2	1111 0010	.	Dot Below Character
243	F3	1111 0011	..	Double Dot Below Character
244	F4	1111 0100	̥	Circle Below Character
245	F5	1111 0101	‗	Double Underscore

DEC.	HEX.	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
246	F6	1111 0110	-	Underscore
247	F7	1111 0111	˻	Left Hook
248	F8	1111 1000	¸	Right Cedilla
249	F9	1111 1001	—	Upadhmānīya
25Ø	FA	1111 1010	˜	Double Tilde
251	FB	1111 1011	˜	Double Tilde
252	FC	1111 1100		
253	FD	1111 1101		
254	FE	1111 1110	’	High Comma (Centered)
255	FF	1111 1111	¨	Dieresis

STANDARD 6-BIT CHARACTER SET DERIVED FROM
8-BIT ASCII CHARACTER SET

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
Ø	ØØ	000 000		Space
1	Ø1	000 001	!	Exclamation Point
2	Ø2	000 010	"	Quotation Marks
3	Ø3	000 011	#	Number Sign
4	Ø4	000 100	$	Dollar Sign
5	Ø5	000 101		
6	Ø6	000 110	&	Ampersand
7	Ø7	000 111	'	Apostrophe
8	1Ø	001 000	(	Opening Parenthesis
9	11	001 001	)	Closing Parenthesis
1Ø	12	001 010	*	Asterisk
11	13	001 011	+	Plus
12	14	001 100	,	Comma
13	15	001 101	-	Hyphen (Minus)
14	16	001 110	.	Period (Decimal Point)
15	17	001 111	/	Slash
16	2Ø	010 000	Ø	
17	21	010 001	1	
18	22	010 010	2	
19	23	010 011	3	
2Ø	24	010 100	4	
21	25	010 101	5	
22	26	010 110	6	

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
23	27	010 111	7	
24	3Ø	011 000	8	
25	31	011 001	9	
26	32	011 010	:	Colon
27	33	011 011	;	Semi-Colon
28	34	011 100	<	Less Than
29	35	011 101	=	Equals
3Ø	36	011 110	>	Greater Than
31	37	011 111	?	Question Mark
32	4Ø	100 000		
33	41	100 001	a	
34	42	100 010	b	
35	43	100 011	c	
36	44	100 100	d	
37	45	100 101	e	
38	46	100 110	f	
39	47	100 111	g	
4Ø	5Ø	101 000	h	
41	51	101 001	i	
42	52	101 010	j	
43	53	101 011	k	
44	54	101 100	l	
45	55	101 101	m	
46	56	101 111	n	
47	57	101 111	o	

OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
60	110 000	p	
61	110 001	q	
62	110 010	r	
63	110 011	s	
64	110 100	t	
65	110 101	u	
66	110 110	v	
67	110 111	w	
70	111 000	x	
71	111 001	y	
72	111 010	z	
73	111 011		Shift Code (Non-Standard Set I)
74	111 100		Escape Code
75	111 101		Shift Code (Non-Standard Set II)
76	111 110		Shift Code (Non-Standard Set III)
77	111 111		Delete

6-BIT NON-STANDARD SET I

Each character in this set is preceded by the shift code for Non-Standard Set I (73ε).

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
Ø	ØØ	000 000		Null
1	Ø1	000 001		Start of Heading
2	Ø2	000 010		Start of Text
3	Ø3	000 011		End of Text
4	Ø4	000 100		End of Transmission
5	Ø5	000 101		Enquiry
6	Ø6	000 110		Acknowledge
7	Ø7	000 111		Bell
8	1Ø	001 000		Backspace
9	11	001 001		Horizontal Tabulation
1Ø	12	001 010		Line Feed
11	13	001 011		Vertical Tabulation
12	14	001 100		Form Feed
13	15	001 101		Carriage Return
14	16	001 110		Shift Out
15	17	001 111		Shift In
16	2Ø	010 000		Data Link Escape
17	21	010 001		Device Control 1
18	22	010 010		Device Control 2
19	23	010 011		Device Control 3
2Ø	24	010 100		Device Control 4
21	25	010 101		Negative Acknowledge

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
22	26	010 110		Synchronous Idle
23	27	010 111		End of Transmission Block
24	3Ø	011 000		Cancel
25	31	011 001		End of Medium
26	32	011 010		Substitute
27	33	011 011		Escape
28	34	011 100		End of File
29	35	011 101		End of Record
3Ø	36	011 110		Field Terminator
31	37	011 111	‡	Double Dagger (delimiter)
32	4Ø	100 000	@	Commercial At Sign
33	41	100 001	A	
34	42	100 010	B	
35	43	100 011	C	
36	44	100 100	D	
37	45	100 101	E	
38	46	100 110	F	
39	47	100 111	G	
4Ø	5Ø	101 000	H	
41	51	101 001	I	
42	52	101 010	J	
43	53	101 011	K	
44	54	101 100	L	
45	55	101 101	M	
46	56	101 110	N	
47	57	101 111	O	

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
48	6Ø	110 000	P	
49	61	110 001	Q	
5Ø	62	110 010	R	
51	63	110 011	S	
52	64	110 100	T	
53	65	110 101	U	
54	66	110 110	V	
55	67	110 111	W	
56	7Ø	111 000	X	
57	71	111 001	Y	
58	72	111 010	Z	
59	73	111 011	[	Opening Bracket
6Ø	74	111 100		
61	75	111 101	]	Closing Bracket
62	76	111 110		
63	77	111 111		

6-BIT NON-STANDARD SET II

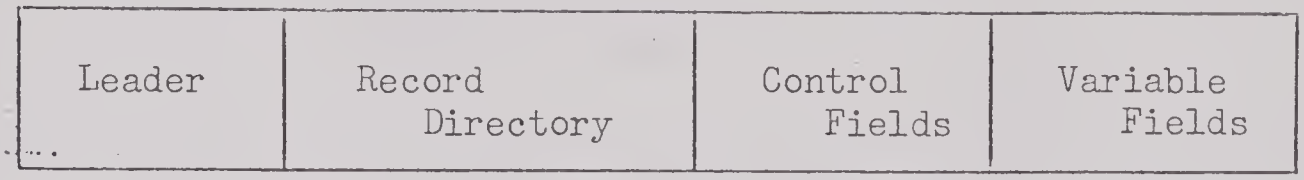
Each character in this set is preceded by the shift code for Non-Standard Set II (75ø).

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
ø	øø	000 000	'	Alif
1	ø1	000 001	Ł	Polish L - Upper Case
2	ø2	000 010	Ø	Scandinavian O With a Slash
3	ø3	000 011	Đ	D With Cross Bar - Upper Case
4	ø4	000 100	Þ	Icelandic Thorn - Upper Case
5	ø5	000 101	Æ	
6	ø6	000 110	Œ	
7	ø7	000 111	ʹ	Miagkiĭ Znak
8	1ø	001 000	·	Dot in Middle of Line
9	11	001 001	♭	Musical Flat
1ø	12	001 010	®	Subscript Patent Mark
11	13	001 011	±	Plus or Minus
12	14	001 100	ơ	
13	15	001 101	ư	
14	16	001 110		
15	17	001 111		
16	2ø	010 000	ʻ	ʻAyn
17	21	010 001	ł	Polish l - Lower Case
18	22	010 010	ø	Scandinavian o with Slash - Lower Case
19	23	010 011	đ	D with Cross Bar - Lower Case
2ø	24	010 100	þ	Icelandic Thorn - Lower Case
21	25	010 101	æ	

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
22	26	010 110	œ	
23	27	010 111	//	Tvërdyĭ Znak
24	3Ø	011 000	ı	Turkish i - Lower Case
25	31	011 001	£	British Pound
26	32	011 010	ð	Eth
27	33	011 011		
28	34	011 100	σ	
29	35	011 101	ц	
3Ø	36	011 110		
31	37	011 111		
32	4Ø	100 000	?	Pseudo Question
33	41	100 001	`	Grave
34	42	100 010	´	Acute
35	43	100 011	^	Circumflex
36	44	100 100	~	Tilde
37	45	100 101	¯	Macron
38	46	100 110	˘	Breve
39	47	100 111	˙	Superior Dot
4Ø	5Ø	101 000	¨	Umlaut
41	51	101 001	ˇ	Haček
42	52	101 010	°	Circle or Angstrom
43	53	101 011	⁀	Ligature
44	54	101 100	⁔	Ligature
45	55	101 101	’	High Comma Diacritical
46	56	101 110	″	Double Acute

DEC.	OCTAL	BINARY	GRAPHIC	NAME AND/OR FUNCTION
47	57	101 111	◌ँ	Candrabindu
48	6Ø	110 000	◌़	Cedilla
49	61	110 001	◌ऽ	Right Hook
5Ø	62	110 010	◌.	Dot Below Character
51	63	110 011	◌..	Double Dot Below Character
52	64	110 100	◌॰	Circle Below Character
53	65	110 101	◌=	Double Underscore
54	66	110 110	◌_	Underscore
55	67	110 111	◌ऽ	Left Hook
56	7Ø	111 000	◌ॅ	Right Cedilla
57	71	111 001	◌–	Upadhmānīya
58	72	111 010	◌~	Double Tilde
59	73	111 011	◌ॅ	Double Tilde
6Ø	74	111 100		
61	75	111 101		
62	76	111 110	◌'	High Comma (Centered)
63	77	111 111	◌..	Dieresis

III. SUMMARY OF THE MARC II COMMUNICATIONS FORMAT STRUCTURE



A. LEADER -- The leader is fixed in length for all records and contains 24 characters.

B. RECORD DIRECTORY -- The record directory is made up of a series of fixed-length entries (12 characters each) which contain the identification tag, the length, and the starting character position in the record of each of the variable fields. The record directory will end with a field terminator code ($1E_{16}$, 8-bit; 36_8, 6-bit).

C. CONTROL FIELDS -- The control fields contain alphameric data elements, many of which have a fixed length. These fields end with a field terminator code. Each control field is identified by a 3-character numeric tag in the record directory, and these tags will not be repeated in a logical record.

D. VARIABLE FIELDS -- The variable fields are made up of variable length alphameric data, and all fields end with a field terminator code except the last variable field in a logical record which replaces the field terminator with an end-of-record code ($1D_{16}$, 8-bit; 35_8, 6-bit). Each variable field is identified by a 3-character numeric tag in the record directory, and tags may be repeated as required in a logical record.

IV. MARC II RECORD FORMAT FOR MONOGRAPHS

A. LEADER

Outline of Leader

Ø 4	5	6	7	8 9	10	11	12 16	17 23
Record Length	Status	Type of Record	Biblio. Level	Blanks	Indicator Count	Subfield Code Count	Base Address of Data	Blanks

Element Number	Name of Leader Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position in Record
1.	Logical Record Length	5	Ø-4
2.	Record Status	1	5
3.	Legend		
	a. Type of Record	1	6
	b. Bibliographic Level	1	7
	c. Blanks	2	8-9
4.	Indicator Count	1	10
5.	Sub-field Code Count	1	11
6.	Base Address of Data	5	12-16
7.	Blanks	7	17-23

Contents of Leader

1. Logical Record Length -- the total number of characters in the logical record including itself. The number is right justified with leading zeros.

2. Record Status -- [n, c, or d]

   n = new record
   c = corrected or revised record
   d = deleted record

3. Legend

   a. Type of Record -- [a]

      a = language material, printed

   b. Bibliographic Level -- [m]

      m = monograph

   c. 2 blank characters

4. Indicator Count -- [2]

   Each variable field begins with two characters called indicators which provide certain descriptive information about the data which follows. For monographs all variable fields must be incremented by 2 to reach the subfield code for the first data element in the field.

5. Subfield Code Count -- [2]

   Each data element within a variable field is identified by a two character subfield code made up of a delimiter ($1F_{16}$, 8-bit; 37_8, 6-bit) and a lower case alphabetic character. Each data element must be incremented by 2 in order to reach the first character of data.

6. Base Address of Data -- a number which is the starting character position of the first control field. That is, it is equal to the length of the leader and the record directory (including the record directory field terminator). The starting character position for each field entered in the record is relative to the first character of the first control field (not the beginning of the record). The base address of data gives the base from which each field is addressed. The number is right justified with leading zeros.

7. 7 Blank Characters.

IV. MARC II RECORD FORMAT FOR MONOGRAPHS

B. RECORD DIRECTORY

Outline of Record Directory Entries

F/T = Field Terminator

Element Number	Name of Record Directory Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions in Directory Entries
1.	Tag	3	Ø-2
2.	Field Length	4	3-6
3.	Starting Character Position	5	7-11

Contents of Record Directory Entries

1. Tag -- a 3-character numeric symbol which identifies the field. Tags in MARC II range from ØØ1 to 899.

2. Field Length -- the number of characters in the field identified by the tag. This count includes indicators, subfield codes, data, and field terminator. The number is right justified with leading zeros.

3. Starting Character Position -- 5 numeric characters which give the character position in the record of the first character of the field. The character position is relative to a base which begins with the first character of the first field (i.e., for monographs the first character of the control number field). The first record directory entry will contain the starting character position ØØØØØ. Subsequent record directory entries will have starting character positions incremented by the field length of the previous entry.

Example:

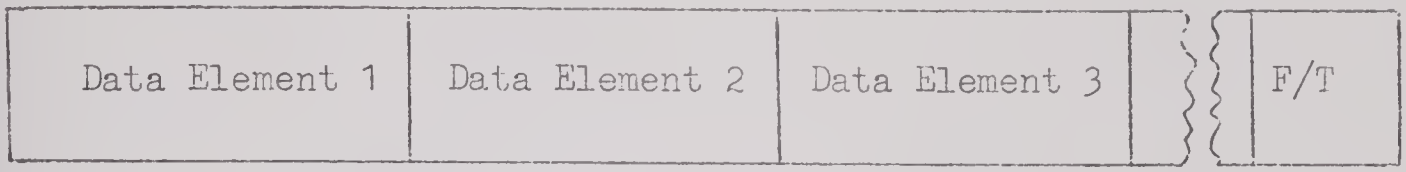
Entry 1	ØØ1	ØØ14	ØØØØØ
Entry 2	ØØ8	ØØ47	ØØØ14
Entry 3	1ØØ	ØØ58	ØØØ61

It should be noted that in a variable field (as opposed to a control field) the first actual data character is the fifth character, i.e., the starting character position plus 4. The starting character position number is right justified with leading zeros.

IV. MARC II RECORD FORMAT FOR MONOGRAPHS

C. CONTROL FIELDS

Outline of a Control Field



F/T = Field Terminator

The control fields (tags ØØ1 - ØØ9) do not use indicators and subfield codes. Data elements in these fields begin in a fixed location relative to the first character position in the field. All control fields end with a field terminator code ($1E_{16}$, 8-bit; 36_{8}, 6-bit).

Control Field Tags

001	Control Number
*002	Sub-Record Directory
*003	Sub-Record Relationships
008	Fixed Length Data Elements

Tag — Control Field Descriptions

001 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD NUMBER (CONTROL NUMBER)

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position in Field
Alphabetic Prefix	3	Ø-2
Year	2	3-4
Number	6	5-1Ø
Supplement Number	1	11
Suffix	Variable	12

*The Library of Congress will not supply data for these fields at present.

The LC card number is fixed in length for 12 characters. The alphabetic prefix is left justified with blank fill, and if no prefix is present, there will be 2 blanks before the numeric portion of the number. The year portion of the card number is always present. The six digit identification number is right justified with zero fill.

Example:

Number on printed card	Number on magnetic tape
A66-11	A␣␣66000011
AC66-111	AC␣66000111
68-4997	␣␣6804997

Supplements, indexes, and other entries which are related to but are not the same as the book in the primary record and which are dashed-on to the LC printed card are carried as separate machine-readable records. It is necessary, therefore, to provide a single character to identify supplements because they will have the same LC card number as the original work. If the record does not represent a supplement, the character will be blank. Otherwise this character may contain a number ranging from 1-9 or the lower case alphabetic characters a-z in cases where the supplement number is greater than 9.

All suffixes to the LC card number are carried as variable length data. This data does not affect the uniqueness of the LC card number. It is possible to determine the presence and/or length of the suffix by subtracting 12 from the total length of field 001.

008 FIXED LENGTH DATA ELEMENTS

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions in Field
1. Date Entered on File	6	Ø-5
2. Type of Publication Date Code	1	6
3. Date 1	4	7-1Ø
4. Date 2	4	11-14
5. Country of Publication Code	3	15-17
6. Illustration Codes	4	18-21
7. Intellectual Level Code	1	22
8. Form of Reproduction Code	1	23
9. Form of Content Codes	4	24-27
10. Government Publication Indicator	1	28
11. Conference or Meeting Indicator	1	29
12. Festschrift Indicator	1	3Ø
13. Index Indicator	1	31
14. Main Entry in Body of Entry Indicator	1	32
15. Fiction Indicator	1	33
16. Biography Code	1	34
17. Language Code	1	35-37
18. Modified Record Indicator	1	38
19. Cataloging Source Code	1	39

Definition of Data Elements

1. DATE ENTERED ON FILE Ø-5

Six numeric characters will give the date the record was entered into the MARC System as an indication of the currency of the record. This date will be divided into three sub-elements, each with two characters for the year, month, and day.

Example: | 67 | 10 | 05 | means October 5, 1967

A record corrected due to errors in keyboarding and editing will not have a change of date. However, a record changed as a result of a revision of the LC printed card will receive a new date.

2. TYPE OF PUBLICATION DATE (one alphabetic character, see below) 6

3. DATE 1 (four numeric characters, see below) 7-1Ø

4. DATE 2 (four numeric characters) 11-14

The contents of the two dates will be determined by the character that appears in the type of publication indicator as follows:

[s] = Date of publication consists of a known date or a probable date that can be represented by four digits. The date will be entered in the date 1 field and the date 2 field will contain blanks.

Example:

Imprint Date	Key	Date 1	Date 2
1966	s	1966	ⱥⱥⱥⱥ
c1966	s	1966	ⱥⱥⱥⱥ
1966 [i.e. 1965]	s	1965	ⱥⱥⱥⱥ

[c] = Date of publication consists of two dates, the actual date of publication and the copyright date. The date of publication will be entered in the date 1 field and the copyright date in the date 2 field.

Example:

Imprint Date	Key	Date 1	Date 2
1966 c1965	c	1966	1965

[n] = Date of publication not known. Date 1 field and date 2 field will contain blanks.

Example:

Imprint Date	Key	Date 1	Date 2
n.d.	n	ⱥⱥⱥⱥ	ⱥⱥⱥⱥ

[r] = The work has been previously published. The original date of publication will be entered in the date 2 field and the date of reproduction in the date 1 field.

Example:

Imprint Date	Note	Key	Date 1	Date 2
1966 c1950	Published in Dublin (in 1741)	r	1966	1741
1966	Reprinted from Green Howard's Gazette	r	1966	ƀƀƀƀ

[m] = Date of publication consists of a multiple date with initial and terminal date known, or date of publication consists of a date with terminal date not yet known, i.e. open ended. If the terminal date is not yet known (open-ended) the date 2 field will be set to 9999. In the situation where a work has an initial and terminal date and also a date of previous publication, m will take precedence over r.

Example:

Imprint Date	Key	Date 1	Date 2
1966-67 v. 1, 1967	m	1966	1967
1966 - (loose-leaf)	m	1966	9999

[q] = Date of publication consists of a date in which one or more of the digits is missing, e.g., 194_ or 19__. The earliest possible date will be set by substituting missing digits with zeros and the latest possible dates with 9(s), unless the resulting date is greater than the year the work was cataloged. In this case date 2 contains the year the work was cataloged. If a work is a reproduction but one or more of the digits in the imprint date is missing, q will take precedence over r.

Example:

Imprint Date	Key	Date 1	Date 2
196-	q	1960	1968
19--	q	1900	1968

5. COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION CODE 15-17

A two or three character alphabetic code, left justified, will be used for the country of publication. If the work is published in the United States, Canada, Russia, or the United Kingdom, the first two characters of the field will contain a mnemonic code for the state, province, or other subdivision where the work was published, and the third character will contain a code for country.

Examples: | p | k | ƀ | means Pakistan

| c | a | u | California

6. ILLUSTRATION CODES 18-21

Four alphabetic characters show the presence of certain terms in the collation. Up to four terms may be recorded. The following list is in order of precedence, i.e., if more than four terms apply to the illustrative content of the work, the sequence in the list will determine which four are to be recorded. The codes are:

a = illustration
b = maps
c = portraits
d = charts
e = plans
f = plates
g = music
h = facsimiles
i = coats of arms
j = genealogical tables
k = forms
ƀ = blank (no illustrations)

Examples:

Collation	Fixed Length Data
illus., maps (in pocket)	| a | b |
illus., plates, ports	| a | c | f |
illus., charts, facsim., music, ports.	| a | c | d | g |

7. INTELLECTUAL LEVEL CODE 22

The Library of Congress will use a single alphabetic character to show that the work cataloged is intended for juveniles. In this case, the field will contain the code "j"; otherwise, it will contain a blank. The Library of Congress will identify juvenile literature for coding by the following set of criteria:

1. The subdivision "Juvenile literature" used with a main subject heading.

2. An LC classification number for works of juvenile fiction, i.e., PZ5-PZ10.7.

3. The letter "J" associated with the Dewey Decimal Classification Number.

4. The letters "E" or "Fic" used in place of a Dewey number on AC cards. The AC prefix to the LC card number will not be used to set the "j" code. The Annotated Card Program includes young adult books and adult reference books in addition to children's books.

8. FORM OF REPRODUCTION CODE 23

If the work has been reproduced photographically or by other means in a size too small to be read by the unaided eye, this character will contain one of the following codes which indicate the type of reproduction. Also, if the work has oversize print, this will be indicated.

a = Microfilm
b = Microfiche
c = Microopaque
d = Large-print
ƀ = blank (not a reproduction)

9. FORM OF CONTENT CODES 24-27

Certain types of material used frequently for reference purposes will be specified by a one-character alphabetic code. Since some works embody several types of materials, as many as four may be specified. This information will be taken from the title statement, the subject headings, or the notes. In the unlikely eventuality that more than four types are present, the sequence of the following list will determine which four are to be recorded.

a = Bibliographies
b = Catalogs
c = Indexes
d = Abstracts
e = Dictionaries
f = Encyclopedias
g = Directories
h = Yearbooks
i = Statistics
j = Handbooks
k = Programmed Textbooks
ƀ = blank (not a specified form of content)

10. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION INDICATOR 28

The Library of Congress will not provide this information at the present time. This character position will contain a blank.

11. CONFERENCE PUBLICATION INDICATOR 29

If the work contains the proceedings, reports, or summaries of a conference, meeting, or symposium, this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero).

12. FESTSCHRIFT INDICATOR 30

If the work is a festschrift, this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero).

13. INDEX INDICATOR 31

If the work contains an index to its own contents, this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero).

14. MAIN ENTRY IN BODY OF ENTRY INDICATOR 32

In some cases in a catalog record, the name used as main entry may also be found in the body of the entry as part of the title, author statement, or imprint. In some cases, the form of name is the same, in others it is quite different. When the main entry is also found in the body of the entry in any form, this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero).

Examples:

Main entry -- Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin, 1767-1830

Title with author statement -- Adolphe ⌐by⌙ Benjamin Constant
(Main entry is included in author statement)

Main entry -- Aristoteles.

Title -- Aristotle on the art of poetry.
(Main entry is included in title)

15. FICTION INDICATOR 33

If the work is fiction, this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero).

16. BIOGRAPHY CODE 34

If the work is a biography or autobiography, this character position will contain the following codes:

a = Autobiography
b = Individual biography
c = Collective biography
Ø = blank (not biographical material)

17. LANGUAGE CODE 35-37

The language of the work will <u>always</u> be recorded in these character positions by use of a 3-character alphabetic code. If the work is multilingual or a translation, the first language code will be recorded in these positions and the additional language codes, including the first language, will be recorded in variable field Ø41.

18. MODIFIED RECORD INDICATOR 38

If the MARC record does not contain all information exactly as found on the corresponding LC printed card (e.g., non-Roman alphabet characters, unusual mathematical symbols), this character position will contain a 1. Otherwise, it will contain a Ø (zero). Non-Roman alphabet characters will be romanized, if possible. Other unusual symbols will be named or described in brackets.

19. CATALOGING SOURCE CODE 39

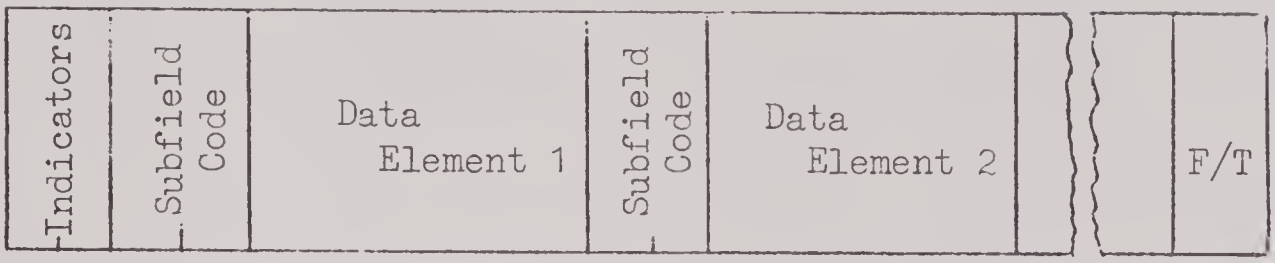
If the Library of Congress derived all or part of the cataloging information for a record from another library, this character position will contain the following codes:

a = National Agricultural Library
b = National Library of Medicine
c = Cooperative Cataloging (variable field 04Ø will contain the name of the cooperating library)
⊻ = blank (Library of Congress cataloging)

IV. MARC II RECORD FORMAT FOR MONOGRAPHS

D. VARIABLE FIELDS

Outline of Variable Fields



1. Indicators

Each variable field will begin with 2 characters which provide descriptive information about the field. The contents of the indicators are specified for the fields in which they are used (see page 43ff). If the indicators are not used with a particular field, they will contain blanks.

2. Subfield Codes

Variable fields are made up of a single data element or a group of data elements. The subfield code precedes each data element in a field and identifies the data element. The subfield code consists of 2 characters: a delimiter ($1F_{16}$, 8-bit; 37_8, 6-bit) followed by a lower case alphabetic character. (The 6-bit delimiter is in non-standard character set I and has a shift character 73_8 in front of it.) For the purpose of these specifications, the delimiter will be represented by the typewriter graphic "$." Subfield codes are specified for each variable field beginning on page 43.

3. Data Elements

All data elements in the variable fields may have variable lengths.

4. Field Terminator

The field terminator code is $1E_{16}$, 8-bit; 36_8, 6-bit. (The 6-bit field terminator is in non-standard character set I and has the shift character 73_8 in front of it.)

Variable Field Tags

The list on page 42 contains the variable field tags used for monograph cataloging records. These tags will be sequenced in the record directory by the first digit of the tag. Within a block of 100 numbers, however, (e.g., the 600's, subject tracings) the tags will appear in the order in which they would be printed on a standard catalog record, not necessarily in the numerical sequence of the tags. All variable field tags may be repeated; however, the nature of cataloging data is such that many tags are not repeatable, e.g., a record for a monograph can only have one main entry and, therefore, only one field in the 1ØØ series.

Subfield Codes in Variable Fields

The subfield code identifies the constituent data elements of a variable field. For example, the imprint field, tag 260, may have the following 3 data elements with their respective subfield codes:

Place - $a
Publisher - $b
Date - $c

Imprint data could appear as follows with hypothetical record directory entries and indicators carrying blanks:

Directory: 26ØØØ45ØØ2Ø8
Data: ÞÞ$aWashington,$bPublic Affairs Press,$c1965.

Directory: 26ØØØ48ØØ2Ø8
Data: ÞÞ$aLondon,$aNew York,$bMacmillan,$c1965$cc1964.

In some fields only one data element has been defined, but this data element may be repeated within the field as many times as necessary preceded by the subfield code "$a." Subfield codes for each field are defined in the field descriptions which follow.

Variable Field Tags

Control Numbers
*0 1 0 LC Card Number
*0 1 1 Linking LC Card Number
0 1 5 National Bibliography Number
*0 1 6 Linking NBN
0 2 0 Standard Book Number
*0 2 1 Linking SBN
0 2 5 Overseas Acquisitions Number (PL 480, LACAP, etc.)
*0 2 6 Linking OAN Number
*0 3 5 Local System Number
*0 3 6 Linking Local Number

0 4 0 Cataloging Source
0 4 1 Languages
*0 4 2 Search Code

Knowledge Numbers
0 5 0 LC Call Number
0 5 1 Copy Statement
0 6 0 NLM Call Number
0 7 0 NAL Call Number
*0 7 1 NAL Subject Category Number
*0 8 0 UDC Number
*0 8 1 BNB Classification Number
0 8 2 Dewey Decimal Classification No.
*0 9 0 Local Call Number

Main Entry
1 0 0 Personal Name
1 1 0 Corporate Name
1 1 1 Conference or Meeting
1 3 0 Uniform Title Heading

Supplied Titles
2 4 0 Uniform Title
2 4 1 Romanized Title
*2 4 2 Translated Title

Title Paragraph
2 4 5 Title
2 5 0 Edition Statement
2 6 0 Imprint

Collation
3 0 0 Collation
3 5 0 Bibliographic Price
*3 6 0 Converted Price

*The Library of Congress will not supply data for these fields at present and, therefore, they are not described on the following pages.

Series Notes
4 0 0 Personal Name-Title (Traced Same)
4 1 0 Corporate Name-Title (Traced Same)
4 1 1 Conference-Title (Traced Same)
4 4 0 Title (Traced Same)
4 9 0 Series Untraced or Traced Differently

Bibliographic Notes
5 0 0 General Notes
5 0 1 "Bound With" Note
5 0 2 Dissertation Note
5 0 3 Bibliographic History Note
5 0 4 Bibliography Note
5 0 5 Contents Note (Formatted)
*5 0 6 "Limited Use" Note
5 2 0 Abstract or Annotation

Subject Added Entries
6 0 0 Personal Name
6 1 0 Corporate Name (excluding political jurisdiction alone)
6 1 1 Conference or Meeting
6 3 0 Uniform Title Heading

LC Subject Headings
6 5 0 Topical
6 5 1 Geographic Names
6 5 2 Political Jurisdictions Alone or with Subject Subdivisions
6 5 3 Proper Names Not Capable of Authorship

Other Subject Headings
*6 6 0 NLM Subject Headings (MESH)
*6 7 0 NAL Subject Headings
*6 9 0 Local Subject Heading Systems

Other Added Entries
7 0 0 Personal Name
7 1 0 Corporate Name
7 1 1 Conference or Meeting
7 3 0 Uniform Title Heading
7 4 0 Title Traced Differently
7 5 3 Proper Name Not Capable of Authorship

Series Added Entries
8 0 0 Personal Name-Title
8 1 0 Corporate Name- Title
8 1 1 Conference or Meeting-Title
8 4 0 Title

Tag

010 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD NUMBER

This field will not be used in records distributed by the Library of Congress. Those libraries which use their own control number may wish to store the LC card number in this field.

011 LINKING LC CARD NUMBER

This field will not be used at present. It is intended to provide a means for linking related logical records in the MARC data base.

015 NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - National Bibliography Number

When the Library of Congress derives its cataloging information from an entry in a foreign national bibliography, the number of the entry is included in the catalog record. A work may have more than one number and may have numbers from more than one national bibliography. The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples: ##$aB67-25185

##$aB67-20987--B67-20988 (v. 1-2)

##$aF67-11907 (v. 1);$aF67-910 (v. 2)

##$aGDNB66-A46-136;$aAu66-9-170

020 STANDARD BOOK NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - Standard Book Number

This number has recently been introduced as a device for bibliographic control by the British book trade. A similar system may soon be developed by American publishers. The goal of this number is to give each book title published a unique identification number by which the item may be ordered. This number is a nine-digit number separated into three functional parts: (1) the publisher's prefix, (2) the title number, and (3) a check digit. The publisher's prefix is from two to

Tag

seven digits in length. The second part of the number identifies the particular title and expands the number to eight digits. For example, the publisher with a two-digit publisher's prefix is assigned a six-digit title number, i.e., 000,001--999,999, and the publisher with a seven-digit prefix is assigned a one-digit title number, i.e., 1-9. The check digit is used for a computer validity check. The check digit system, i.e., modulus 11, sometimes requires a check digit of "10." In order to stay within the limitations of nine digits, it is necessary to carry the Roman numeral "x" in the check digit position for "10." For further explanation of the standard book number see Standard Book Numbering (New York, Bowker, 1968. 13 p.) issued by The Standard Book Numbering Agency. The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples: ⱥⱥ$a491001304

ⱥⱥ$a700013288

025 OVERSEAS ACQUISITIONS NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - Overseas Acquisitions Number

This is a number assigned by the Library of Congress to works which have been acquired through the Library's various overseas acquisitions programs. The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples: ⱥⱥ$aLACAP67-3676

ⱥⱥ$aPL480:I-E-8421

040 CATALOGING SOURCE

Name of Data Element

$a - Name of Library

This field contains the name of the library other than the Library of Congress which performed the cataloging of the work. In some instances the name may be followed by 2 spaces and a classification number. The phrase "for Library of Congress" which appears on the printed card is

Tag

deleted. When this field is present, a corresponding code "c" is present in the fixed length data field (ØØ8), position 39.

Example: ØØ$aBrown Univ. Library BL1453

The indicators in this field are blank.

041 LANGUAGES

Name of Data Element

$a - Three-character language codes describing languages of text or its translation.

$b - Three-character language codes describing languages of summaries.

This field will only be used when the work is multilingual or a translation. If the work can be described by a single language code, this single code will be recorded in the fixed length data field (ØØ8), positions 35-37, and there will be no variable field for languages. Works which require more than one language code will carry all necessary codes in this field. In addition, the first language code will be repeated in the fixed length data field. For multilingual works, the languages of the text will be recorded in coded form in order of their predominance in the text. If no language is predominant, they will be recorded in alphabetical order. If the work includes summaries in languages other than that of the text, these languages will be recorded in alphabetical order following the languages of the text. The subfield code "$b" will separate the two groups. A three-character alphabetic code is assigned to each language.

The first indicator will show the work to be a translation:

Multi-language = Ø

Translation = 1

The second indicator is blank.

When a work has been translated, the languages will be recorded in the following order:

1. Language of work
2. Language from which it was translated
3. Original language

Tag

In most cases, 2 and 3 will be the same and the language will only be recorded in 2.

Example: Ø0$aeng$bfregerrus

Where the text is in English with French, German and Russian summaries

1 0$aengfre

Where a work in English is a translation from the French

1 0$aenggerswe

Where a work in English is a translation from a German text which was originally published in Swedish

050 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - LC Classification Number

$b - Book Number

This field may contain the complete LC call number or the LC classification number only. When a complete call number is given, the class number portion will be separated from the book number portion by the subfield code.

Example: Ø0$aJK609$b.M2

Ø0$aRT81.U6$bN29

The first indicator associated with this field will show whether the book has been added to the Library's collections as follows:

Book is in LC = Ø

Book is not in LC = 1

The second indicator is blank.

The absence of this field indicates that the publication has been assigned to the Law Library of the Library of Congress.

Tag

Under the present system, the Library assigns only one call number to each book, and this number serves not only as a subject classification but also as a shelf location number. If at some future time, the Library should supply alternate class numbers to provide additional subject access points, these numbers will be listed after the primary call number and will be separated by the subfield code "$a."

051 COPY, ISSUE, OFFPRINT STATEMENT

Name of Data Elements

$a - LC Classification Number

$b - Book Number

$c - Copy Information

This field will include all copies, issues, offprints, detached copies, etc., which are added to the catalog record. (It will not include supplements, indexes, etc., which are related to, but are not the same as, the work in the main record. These will be treated as separate records. See control number field, tag ØØ1.)

This field will be divided into three subfields. The first and second subfields will contain the LC classification and book number for the particular copy or issue. The third subfield will contain the rest of the statement preceded by subfield code "$c." The indicators in this field are the same as those in field Ø5Ø.

Example: Ø♭$aRS310$b.W59$cOffprint. Cover dated 1946.

Ø♭$cAnother issue. Calcutta, 1964.

060 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE CALL NUMBER

Name of Data Elements

$a - NLM Classification Number

$b - Book Number

This field will be structured like the LC Call Number field, tag Ø5Ø, except that the indicators are blank.

Tag

070 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY CALL NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - NAL Classification Number

$b - Book Number

This field will be structured like the LC Call Number field, tag Ø5Ø, except that the indicators are blank.

082 DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

Name of Data Element

$a - Dewey Decimal Classification Number

This number is in many instances divided in up to three segments by the slash (/) character to allow libraries to cut long numbers without assigning professional cataloging talent to the task. Some works intended for juveniles will have an "E" for easy book and "Fic" for fiction provided in place of the Dewey number where appropriate. In other instances, works of biography will have what amount to alternative classifications after the full Dewey number, i.e., "(B)" for biography and "92" or "920" which are the Dewey biography classifications. All alternative Dewey numbers will be separated by subfield codes. The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples: ƀƀ$a355.02/1

ƀƀ$aFic

ƀƀ$a345.5/57$a(B)$a920

ƀƀ$a888/.01/08

100 MAIN ENTRY - PERSONAL NAME

Name of Data Elements

$a - Name

$b - Numeration

$c - Titles and other words associated with the name

$d - Dates

Tag

$e - Relator

$k - Form subheading

$t - Title (of book)

Definition of Data Elements

Name - Surnames and forenames.

Numeration - Roman numerals which may follow a forename.

Titles and other words associated with the name - All titles designating rank, office, nobility, terms of address, initials of academic degree or denoting membership in an organization, or any other word or phrases associated with a name, e. g., "clockmaker," "poet," etc.

Dates - Dates of birth, death, or flourishing used with a name.

Relator - Terms (usually abbreviated) which describe the relationship between an author and a work, e.g., "ed.," "tr.," "comp.," etc.

Form subheading - Standardized phrases added to a heading in order to gather together in a file the records for certain kinds of materials, e.g., $aAristoteles.$kSpurious and doubtful works.

Title - A title of a book used in conjunction with a name heading.

Personal names will be recorded in conformance with either the ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries or the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules with the following modifications:

1. Title and other words associated with the name (i.e., subfield $c) will always follow the name subfield. The words "Sir," "Lord," etc., will follow the name:

   $aChurchill, Winston Leonard Spencer,$cSir, $d1874-1965.

   $aWard, Humphrey,$cMrs.

Tag

2. All dates will be arranged in the form prescribed in the AA Rules:

Smith, John, Aug. 5, 1882- (ALA Rules)

becomes

$aSmith, John,$d1882 (Aug. 5)- (AA Rules)

The first indicator used with the main entry-personal name field will indicate the type of personal name according to the following codes:

Forename = Ø

Single Surname = 1

Multiple Surname = 2

Name of Family = 3

The second indicator shows whether the main entry is also the subject of the work:

Main entry is not subject = Ø

Main entry is subject = 1

Examples of personal names with indicators and subfield codes:

1Ø$aSmith, Elsie,$d1900-1945,$eed.

ØØ$aClaude d'Abbeville,$cfather,$dd. 1634

1Ø$aKames, Henry Home,$cLord,$d1696-1782

ØØ$aAlexander$bI,$cEmperor of Russia,$d1777-1825

2Ø$aDay-Lewis, Cecil,$d1904-

2Ø$aSanta Cruz, Alonso de,$dd. 1567.

ØØ$aFrancesco d'Assisi,$cSaint.$kLegend.

11$aAdams,Henry,$d1838-1918.

110

MAIN ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME

Name of Data Elements

$a - Name

$b - Each subordinate unit in hierarchy

$e - Relator

$k - Form subheading

$t - Title (of book)

Definition of Data Elements

Name - Name of corporate body. The name of a place at the beginning of a corporate name is considered the highest hierarchical unit of the corporate body and, therefore, is the name data element.

Each subordinate unit in hierarchy - Corporate sub-units after the name

Relator - Terms which describe the relationship between the corporate heading and the work cataloged, e.g., $aEastman Kodak Company of New Jersey.$edefendant-appellant.

Form subheading - Standardized phrases added to a heading in order to gather together in a file the records for certain kinds of materials, e.g., $aU.S.$kLaws, statutes, etc.

Title - A title of a book used in conjunction with a name heading.

The first indicator used with the main entry - corporate name field shows the type of corporate name according to the following codes:

Surname (inverted) = ∅

Place or Place + Name = 1

Name (direct order) = 2

The second indicator shows whether the main entry is also the subject of the work. This will be shown as follows:

Main entry is not subject = ∅

Main entry is subject = 1

Tag

Examples of corporate names with indicators and subfield codes:

2Ø$aBell and Howell.$bMicro Photo Division.

1Ø$aCalifornia.$bUniversity.$bCollege of Environmental Design,

1Ø$aCuyahoga Co., Ohio.$bLibrary.

1Ø$aU.S.$b87th Congress, 2d Session, 1962.$bHouse

2Ø$aOrthodox Eastern Church.$kLiturgy and ritual.

ØØ$aLittle (Arthur D.) inc.

1Ø$aU.S.$bDept. of State.$tThe Department of State bulletin.

111 MAIN ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME - CONFERENCE OR MEETING

Name of Data Elements

$a - Name

$b - Number

$c - Place

$d - Date

$e - Subordinate unit in name

$g - Other miscellaneous information

$k - Form subheading

$t - Title (of book

Definition of Data Elements

Name - Name of conference or meeting.

Number - Number of conference or meeting.

Place - Place where conference or meeting was held

Date - Date of conference or meeting

Tag

Subordinate unit in name - Sometimes the name of the conference or meeting also has the name of a sub-unit, e.g., $aInternational American Conference.$b1st,$cWashington, D.C.,$d1889-1890. $eDelegation from Haiti.

Other miscellaneous information - Any additional data not identified by any other subfield code, e.g., $aInternational Congress of Architects.$b15th,$cWashington, D.C.$d1939.$g(Projected, not held).

Form subheading - Same as field 11Ø above.

Title - Same as field 11Ø above.

Field 111 for conference or meeting headings is a subdivision of field 11Ø. Therefore, the indicators used in this field are the same as those used for any corporate name.

Examples of names of conferences or meetings with indicators and subfield codes:

2Ø$aNobel Conference.$b1st,$cGustavus Adolphus College,$d1965.

2Ø$aSymposium on Physical Activity and the Heart, $cHelsinki,$d1964,$tProceedings.

1Ø$aParis. Peace Conference,$d1919.
(Note that contrary to the practice with other corporate names a sub-field code is not placed after a a name entered under place.)

2Ø$aConference on Categorical Algebra,$cUniversity of California, San Diego,$d1965.

130 MAIN ENTRY - UNIFORM TITLE HEADING

Name of Data Elements

$a - Uniform title heading

$t - Title

Definition of Data Elements

Uniform title heading - A heading which is a standardized title chosen to gather together in a file records for a work, the various editions of which may have appeared under

Tag

varying titles and which have not been entered under a personal or corporate name. These may also include names of radio programs, motion pictures, anonymous works, composite manuscripts or manuscript groups, and some treaties and intergovernmental agreements.

Title - A title of a book used in conjunction with a uniform title heading.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second is used to show if the uniform title heading is also the subject of the work as follows:

Main entry is not subject = Ø

Main entry is subject = 1

Examples of uniform title headings with indicators and subfield codes:

ßØ$aChanson de Roland.

ßØ$aAmericans at work (Radio program)

ßØ$aDead Sea scrolls.

ßØ$aSiege d'Orléans (mystery play)$tSaint Joan of Orléans.

240 UNIFORM TITLE

Name of Data Element

$a - Uniform Title

This field includes both uniform titles printed on LC cards and those which the Library types on printed cards for use in its own catalogs. The first indicator shows whether the uniform title is found on the LC printed card as follows:

Not printed on LC cards = Ø

Printed on LC cards = 1

The second indicator is blank.

Example of uniform title with indicators and subfield codes:

ØßßaDe bello Gallico. French.

Tag

241 ROMANIZED TITLE

This field will not be used by the Library of Congress until the MARC system is extended to cover materials in non-Roman alphabets.

245 TITLE STATEMENT

Name of Data Elements

$a - Short title

$b - Remainder of title

$c - Remainder of title page transcription

Definition of Data Elements

Short title - that part of the title up to the first logical break--usually a mark of punctuation. When a title added entry heading is generated from this field, this data element is used.

Remainder of title - the remaining full title including alternate titles, sub-titles, other titles in the same language, titles in other languages, etc.

Remainder of title page transcription - the remaining data up to the next field. This generally includes statements of authorship, illustration, etc.

The first indicator in this field shows whether a title added entry is generated from the title data exactly in the form recorded in the short title:

No title added entry = Ø

Title added entry = 1

Title added entries which are in a form different from the short title are recorded in field 74Ø. The second indicator in this field is blank.

Examples of title statements with indicators and subfield codes:

1Ø$aSold for silver,$ban autobiography$cby Janet Lim.

ØØ$aCollected poems.$cEdited by John Waller, G.S. Fraser, and J.C. Hall.

Tag

250 EDITION STATEMENT

Name of Data Elements

$a - Edition

$b - Additional information after the edition

This field is divided into two subfields. The first subfield will contain the edition statement. For the purposes of this format the edition statement will include all the descriptive words and numbers describing the edition up through the word "edition" or its equivalent and any terms such as "revised" or "enlarged" which immediately follow it. The remainder of the information included in the field up to, but not including the imprint, will be included in the second subfield.

The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples of edition statements with indicators and subfield codes:

⊬⊬$a2d ed. , rev. and enl.$bby W. H. Chalonor

⊬⊬$a[1st English-language ed.]

⊬⊬$aNew rev. and enl. ed.$bWith appendix: the coins and banknotes of the British Mandatory Government of Palestine.

260 IMPRINT

Name of Data Elements

$a - Place

$b - Publisher

$c - Date

The publisher subfield is not always present. It is sometimes omitted from the imprint because it is the same as the main entry. The first indicator shows whether the name of a publisher is in the main entry as follows:

Publisher is not main entry = ∅

Publisher is main entry = 1

Tag

The second indicator is blank.

Example of imprint with indicators and subfield codes:

Ø#$aNew York,$bGrove Press,$c1965.

Ø#Paris,$bGauthier-Villars,$aChicago,$bUniversity of Chicago Press,$c1965.

1#$aWashington,$b[For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office],$c1954.

300 COLLATION

Name of Data Elements

$a - Pagination or volumes

$b - Illustration statement

$c - Height

The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples of collation with indicators and subfield codes:

##$a128 p.$c28 cm.

##$axiv, 343 p.$bmaps, ports.$c24 cm.

350 BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRICE

Name of Data Element

$a - Bibliographic price

This field contains the list price of the work at the time of publication. This information will be supplied by the Library of Congress only when it is readily available at the time of cataloging.

The indicators in this field are blank.

Examples of price:

##$a30/-

##$a9.90 F

##$aDM 156.-

Tag

400 SERIES NOTE - PERSONAL NAME/TITLE (TRACED)

Name of Data Element

$v - Volume or number (after the title)

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - personal name, field 1ØØ (see p. 48), with the addition of $v above.

This field is used to generate added entry headings in the same form as represented by the data in the field.

The first indicator in this field is used to show the form of personal name and uses the same codes as found in field 1ØØ (the name of a family is unlikely to occur in the author portion of a series note). The second indicator shows that the author portion of the series note is represented by a pronoun which refers to the personal name found in the main entry:

Author is not main entry = Ø

Author is main entry = 1

Examples of personal name/title series note with indicators and subfield codes:

1Ø$a(Shakespeare, William,$d1564-1616.$tPlays)

11$a(His$tWorks$vv. 2)

The first series note in a record has parentheses around the data. Subsequent series notes do not.

410 SERIES NOTE - CORPORATE NAME/TITLE (TRACED)

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - corporate name, field 11Ø (see p. 51). This field also uses the subfield code $v defined above in field 4ØØ.

This field is used to generate added entry headings in the same form as represented by the data in the field.

The first indicator position in this field is used to show the form of corporate name and uses the same codes as found in field 11Ø. The second indicator shows that the

Tag

author portion of the series note is represented by a pronoun which refers to the corporate name in the main entry:

Author is not main entry = Ø

Author is main entry = 1

Examples of a corporate name/title series note with indicators and subfield codes:

1Ø$a(Mexico (City)$bUniversidad Nacional$bInstituto de Investigaciones Historicas.$tSerie de historia general,$vv. 5)

21$a(Its$tBulletin,$vno. 26)

1Ø$aU.S.$bPublic Health Service.$tPublications$vno. 300.

The first series note in a record has parentheses around the data. Subsequent series notes do not.

411 SERIES NOTE - CONFERENCE OR MEETING/TITLE

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - corporate name - conference or meeting, field 111 (see p.). This field also uses the subfield code $v defined above in field 4ØØ.

This field is used to generate added entry headings in the same form as represented by the data in the field.

The first and second indicators of this field use the same codes as field 41Ø above.

Example of a conference or meeting/title series note with indicators and subfield codes:

2Ø$aNobel Conference,$b1st,$cGustavus Adolphus College,$d1965.$tProceedings,$vv. 3.

The first series note in a record has parentheses around the data. Subsequent series notes do not.

Tag

440 SERIES NOTE - TITLE (TRACED)

Name of Data Elements

$a - Title

$b - Volume or number

This field is used to generate added entry headings in the same form as represented in the field.

The indicators are not used in this field and contain blanks.

Examples of title series notes with indicators and subfield codes:

ØØ$a(Southwestern studies,$vv. 1, no. 4)

ØØ$aAmerican college and university series,$vv. 4.

The first series note in a record has parentheses around the data. Subsequent series notes do not.

490 SERIES NOTE - UNTRACED OR TRACED DIFFERENTLY

Name of Data Element

$a - Series note

The information in this field is not used to generate an added entry heading (untraced), or the information is repeated in an 8ØØ's field in the form in which it is used for an added entry heading (traced differently). For this reason, the data in this field are not analyzed into data elements beyond the first subfield code.

The first indicator shows if the series is traced as follows:

Series is not traced = Ø

Series is traced in a different form = 1

Fields which have a code "1" in the first indicator have a corresponding field in the 8ØØ's which gives the data in the form in which it is to be printed. The second indicator is blank.

Tag

Examples of series notes - untraced or traced differently with indicators and subfield codes:

1b$a(ACRL monographs, no. 8)

0b$a(Life in America)

500 GENERAL NOTE

Name of Data Element

$a - General Note

The indicators in this field are blank. All other bibliographic notes listed below (except indicators in the contents note) are similarly structured, i.e., a single data element and blank indicators.

501 "BOUND WITH" NOTE

502 DISSERATION NOTE

503 BIBLIOGRAPHIC HISTORY NOTE

504 BIBLIOGRAPHY NOTE

505 CONTENTS NOTE (FORMATTED)

Formatted contents notes are bibliographic notes appearing after the words "Contents" or "Partial Contents" on the printed card. These words will not be recorded in the machine-readable record. The first indicator in this field will be used to determine the characteristics of the contents note as follows:

Contents	= 0
Contents (incomplete)	= 1
Partial Contents	= 2

An incomplete contents note is present when the Library of Congress does not have the complete work at the time of cataloging (e.g., a multi-volume set).

The second indicator is blank.

Tag

520 ABSTRACT OR ANNOTATION

Annotations on cards prepared as part of the Library of Congress Annotated Card Program are carried in this field.

600 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - PERSONAL NAME

Name of Data Element

$x - General subdivision

$y - Period subdivision (chronological)

$z - Place subdivision

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - personal name, field 1ØØ (see p. 48), with the additional subfield codes for subject subdivisions listed above.

The first indicator shows the form of personal name and uses the same codes as found in field 1ØØ.

The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as follows:

Library of Congress subject heading = Ø

Annotated Card Program subject heading = 1

National Library of Medicine subject heading = 2

National Agricultural Library subject heading = 3

610 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - corporate name, field 11Ø (see p. 51). It also uses the same subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed above in field 6ØØ.

The first indicator shows the form of corporate name and uses the same codes as found in field 11Ø.

The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ above.

Tag

611 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME - CONFERENCE OR MEETING

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - corporate name - conference or meeting, field 111 (see p. 52). It also uses the same subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed above in field 6ØØ.

The indicators in this field are the same as specified in field 61Ø.

630 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - UNIFORM TITLE HEADING

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - uniform title heading, field 13Ø (see p. 53). It also uses the same subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed in field 6ØØ.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ.

650 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - TOPICAL

Name of Data Element

$a - Topical Subject Heading

This field also uses the subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed above in field 6ØØ.

Topical subject headings include general terms such as "dogs" or "chemistry" of the type listed in the LC list of subject headings. It also includes systematic names of families, genera, species in botany and zoology, and chemical compounds.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ.

651 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - GEOGRAPHIC NAME

Name of Data Element

$a - Geographic Name

This field also uses the subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed above in field 6ØØ.

Tag

Geographic names as subjects include the following:

a. Natural features, e.g., bays, capes, rivers, mountains, deserts, etc.

b. Geographic regions, e.g., names of continents, land masses, etc.

c. Archeological sites.

d. Parks, etc.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ.

652 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - POLITICAL JURISDICTION ALONE OR WITH SUBJECT SUBDIVISIONS

Name of Data Element

$a - Political jurisdiction alone or with subdivisions

This field also uses the subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed in field 6ØØ.

This subject heading category includes geographic areas which constitute political jurisdictions. This field uses only subject subdivisions defined as data elements by $x, $y, $z.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ.

653 SUBJECT ADDED ENTRY - PROPER NAME NOT CAPABLE OF AUTHORSHIP

Name of Data Element

$a - Proper name not capable of authorship

This field also uses the subfield codes for subject subdivisions ($x, $y, $z) as listed above in field 6ØØ.

Proper names not capable of authorship include:

a. Structures, e.g., bridges, canals, etc.

b. Names of animals

c. Mythological names

Tag

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator is used to specify the source of the subject heading as shown in field 6ØØ

700 OTHER ADDED ENTRY - PERSONAL NAME

Name of Data Element

$u - Filing information

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - personal name, field 1ØØ (see p. 48), with the addition of $u for filing information. This information does not appear on the LC printed card and is used as additional filing media for integration of records into the Library of Congress catalogs. It usually consists of a date (or original title, language, and date).

The first indicator in this field describes the form of personal name and uses the same codes as found in field 1ØØ.

The second indicator specifies the type of added entry:

Alternative Entry = Ø

Secondary Entry = 1

Analytical Entry = 2

710 OTHER ADDED ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as main entry - corporate name, field 11Ø (see p. 51). It also uses the subfield codes for filing information ($u) defined above in field 7ØØ.

The first indicator in this field describes the form of corporate name and uses the same codes as found in field 11Ø.

The second indicator specifies the type of added entry as described in field 7ØØ above.

711 OTHER ADDED ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME - CONFERENCE OR MEETING

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - corporate name - conference or meeting, field 111 (see p. 52). It also uses the subfield codes for filing information ($u) defined above in field 7ØØ.

Tag

The indicators for this field are the same as specified in field 71Ø above.

730 OTHER ADDED ENTRY - UNIFORM TITLE HEADING

The data elements for this field are the same and use the same subfield codes as the main entry - uniform title heading, field 13Ø (see p. 53). It also uses the subfield code for filing information ($u) defined above in field 7ØØ.

The first indicator in this field is blank. The second indicator specifies the type of added entry as found in field 7ØØ.

740 TITLE TRACED DIFFERENTLY

Name of Data Element

$a - Title traced differently

If a title heading different from the title found in field 245 is to serve as an entry to the catalog record, it is recorded in this field.

The indicators in this field are blank.

753 PROPER NAME NOT CAPABLE OF AUTHORSHIP

Name of Data Element

$a - Proper name not capable of authorship

Certain names are sometimes provided as an additional entry to a catalog record but are not considered capable of authorship. These names are recorded in this field, e.g., Museum Dahlem, Arthur Olaf Andersen Japanese Print Collection, etc.

The indicators in this field are blank.

Tag

800 SERIES ADDED ENTRY - PERSONAL NAME/TITLE

This field has the same data elements and uses the same subfield codes as field 4ØØ (see p. 58)

The first indicator shows the form of personal name and uses the same codes as found in field 1ØØ. The second indicator is blank.

810 SERIES ADDED ENTRY - CORPORATE NAME/TITLE

This field has the same data elements and uses the same subfield codes as field 41Ø (see p. 58).

The first indicator shows the form of corporate name and uses the same codes as found in field 11Ø. The second indicator is blank.

811 SERIES ADDED ENTRY - CONFERENCE OR MEETING/TITLE

This field has the same data elements and uses the same subfield codes as field 411 (see p. 59).

The first indicator for this field uses the same codes as field 81Ø above. The second indicator is blank.

840 SERIES ADDED ENTRY - TITLE

This field has the same data elements and uses the same subfield codes as field 44Ø (see p. 60).

The indicators in this field are blank.

900 - 999 The MARC Distribution System will not use these tags.

SAMPLE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD IN THE MARC II FORMAT

Leader									Record Directory		
00439	n	a	m	ƀƀ	2	2	00133	ƀƀƀƀƀƀ	001001300000	008004100013	050001600054

082001300070	100003500083	245008900118	260004800207	300001900255	650003200274	F

LC Card Number					Fixed Length Data Elements												
ƀƀƀ	64	008443	ƀ	F	681001	s	1964	ƀƀƀƀ	nyu	ƀƀƀƀ	ƀ	ƀ	ƀƀƀƀ	ƀ00100ƀ	eng	0	ƀ	F

LC Call Number			Dewey Number			Main Entry		
0ƀ	$aPS614$b.L75	F	ƀƀ	$a811.5082	F	1ƀ	$aLowenfels,ƀWalter,$d1897-$eed.	F

Title		
1ƀ	$aPoetsƀofƀtoday;$baƀnewƀAmericanƀanthology.$cWithƀaƀprologueƀpoemƀbyƀ	

		Imprint		
LangstonƀHughes.	F	0ƀ	$aNewƀYork,$bInternationalƀPublishers$c [1964]	F

Collation			Subject Heading		
ƀƀ	$a143ƀp.$c21ƀcm.	F	ƀ0	$aAmericanƀpoetry$y20thƀcent.	R

ƀ = blank F = field terminator R = end of record

Lowenfels, Walter, 1897– *ed.*
Poets of today; a new American anthology. With a prologue poem by Langston Hughes. New York, International Publishers [1964]
143 p. 21 cm.

1. American poetry—20th cent. I. Title.

PS614.L75 811.5082 64–8443

Library of Congress [5]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JUNE 72
N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 017 659 021 A